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CONGRESS.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

FRIDAY, March 1.

In committee of the whole, Mr. Muhlenberg in the chair, on the 3d, 4th, 5th, 6th, 7th, and 8th resolutions, respecting the official conduct of the Secretary of the Treasury, for which see Gazette of the 6th inst.

MR. MERCER. None of the communications from the Secretary of the Treasury, he said, had removed his suspicions relative to the transactions of that department; what had fallen in the course of the discussion had not removed his doubts. He confessed himself more at a loss than ever to account for the conduct of that officer. To judge of the propriety of his conduct, it was necessary to consider what his duties are, and investigate whether a necessity existed to justify the drawing complained of. Gentlemen in their arguments had alluded to some observations that had fallen from him on other occasions expressive of his opinion—that there had been corruption in that department. This opinion he still entertained—He suggested that some irregularities had, he believed, taken place as to the money appropriated to the sinking fund. This might be the fact, and his suspicions were sufficiently urgent to warrant him in suggesting, that it might be possible. At the close of ninety-two he stated there was a balance of cash in the treasury of 2,331,182 dollars; and the bonds due in the course of the present year would produce a sum of about 2,269,000 dollars—Yet a proposition was made in the House, predicated on a total want of money in the treasury, to borrow 800,000 dollars in addition to the 400,000 already borrowed of the bank.

Here Mr. Boudinot interrupted the member, as being out of order.

The Chairman, conceiving Mr. Mercer's remarks to be introductory to, and connected with the observations he intended to make on the resolution, declared him in order.

Mr. Mercer proceeded to shew, by sundry statements and calculations, that there was no necessity for this loan of 800,000 dollars. The House, he said, to discharge their duty, should be satisfied how the money appropriated was applied, before they consented to repeated additional appropriations. When calls for information had been made by the House, with a view to comply with this their indispensible duty, the Secretary had thought it sufficient to balance money actually received, by calculations of sums that would probably be wanted agreeably to appropriations—— Were dollars, he asked, to be balanced by obsolete appropriations? can things certain be balanced by things uncertain?—Actual expenditure would alone balance actual receipt. Appropriations founded only on uncertain calculations could not shew the money actually laid out. He adverted to some calculations made to ascertain the probable expences of the war department.

Here the member was again called to order, and was declared out of order by the Chairman.

Mr. Mercer confined his observations more immediately to the resolution before the committee. It had been said that the interest paid was paid out of monies that were to be drawn to this country, and were replaced here by funds from the domestic resources originally appropriated for that object, and that the dead letter of the law, if any part of it, had alone been violated. He contended there had been an essential violation.

The sums drawn for and appropriated to reduce the public debt, were not applied to that purpose; the domestic resources appropriated to that object, never were exhausted. If this is the case, conclusions surely unfavorable to that officer must naturally follow.

He proceeded to make some remarks on the question, whether the Secretary had acted under instructions from the President. It was disagreeable, he premised, to criminate the character of any officer. He bore a great respect for the President, for his virtues, talents, and services, but however grating to his feelings it might be to find fault with any part of his conduct in this business, he was unable to discharge his duty under his present impressions, unless he avowed that he conceived that officer had violated the law, though he allowed, without intention, by not enquiring into the business, while transacting, as it was his duty to do. He must declare that he saw no proof that the Secretary had acted under the President's instructions; on the contrary he saw the reverse, there was even no presumptive proof of the act.—The House had called for information as to the extent of the authority delegated in the business by the President to the Secretary. Either the Secretary has produced the proof of this authority, or he has not complied with the order of the House;—it does appear that he has gone beyond it in making the drafts complained of. The President directed that the proceeds of the loan be immediately applied to pay the French; yet a great portion of that money was brought over here. It was said, that he might have brought the whole here, if he chose, and paid it to the French here. This argument goes on the presumption, he observed, that the President might do wrong without incurring blame. But the President expressly directed it to be paid immediately to France; and the House had no right to presume that he did direct the money to be drawn here, when proof to the contrary appears. Upon the whole, he concluded that the law had been broken in letter and substance, and that the Secretary had acted without proper instructions from the President.

Mr. Livermore observed, that the charges against the treasury department were at first well calculated to beget serious alarm. When misapplications of the public money are sounded in the public ear, all feel interested, knowing, that what affects the public purse, must in a degree affect the purses of each private individual. In the present stage of the business, he was happy in being able to felicitate himself and his fellow-citizens, that even should the whole of the charges contained in the resolutions be proved, it would not appear that they had lost a farthing by the business so loudly complained of. What is the charge? That the Secretary has paid an interest that was justly due; why then, he presumed, we should not have it again to pay. If the Secretary has paid what was due, what then is the complaint? It was surely not intended, that it should not have been paid. This was not the intention of Congress; for they passed an act providing funds for its payment; the Secretary was then right to pay it. But it is said, he paid it with the wrong money; he saw no harm in not paying it with the very dollars appropriated, and approved of the operation, which saved drawing with the one hand and remitting with the other; in this there was no crime committed, no loss incurred. It appears, on the contrary, that something was gained by it: So far then, he was clear, no law had been violated, nor was any rule of propriety departed from.—He then touched upon the Secretary's disputed right to draw. He contended, that he had that right. The loans were obtained under the joint authority of the two acts. It was said that more than two millions, the amount appropriated for the sinking fund, were drawn over; but, he insisted, he might have drawn the other twelve millions, if it had been for the public interest so to do. The French wished to be paid here, and it being no loss, rather a profit to comply with their wish, where was the harm in so doing? If any public loss had been incurred owing to these drafts, then blame would lie. He concluded, by expressing his hearty approbation of the conduct of the officer who is criminated by the resolutions, and declared it as his firm intention to give them his negative.

Mr. Smith regretted that so important an enquiry had been instituted at the very close of the session, when the members were thronged with business of an indispensable nature, and it was scarcely possible for them to bestow that attention and deliberation, which the nature of the business called for. But, while he expressed this regret, he assured the committee that it was mingled with much satisfaction in finding that the vague charges of mismanagement, with which the public had long been alarmed, were at length cast into a shape, susceptible of investigation and decision.

Previous to an examination of the specific charge then under consideration, he claimed the indulgence of the committee, in offering a few preliminary remarks, which, though they did not bear precisely upon the charge itself, yet were intimately connected with the subject-matter of the enquiry, and were justified by the general remarks of gentlemen, who had preceded him.

In recurring back to the origin and progress of this examination, he said, it must appear somewhat surprising, that that, which, in the commencement of the session, was sounded forth as gross speculation, now turned out to be nothing more than a mere substitution of funds, and that that which was announced as abominable corruption, was dwindled away into a mere drawing of money from Europe into this country, to be applied here according to law.

Whatever credit might be due to the motives which had originated this enquiry, every member would concur in the sentiment, that in a government constituted like that of the United States, which had nothing but the public confidence for its basis, premature alarms and groundless suspicions respecting the conduct of public officers, were pregnant with the most injurious consequences.

This opinion was more peculiarly applicable to the important station of the Secretary of the Treasury. Entrusted with the management of a large revenue, and necessarily cloathed with some latitude of discretion, it was to be expected that he would excite the jealousy of the public vigilance; but as long as he kept in view the injunctions of law, and the public good, his reputation was entitled to that security which is due to every citizen. An officer, entrusted with the care and distribution of public monies, is generally looked at with a watchful eye; mankind are too prone to suspect the purity of his conduct; slight insinuations are but too often sufficient to injure him in the public estimation. Such being the natural propensity of things, it doubtless behoved those who wished for tranquility in the country, to withhold charges, not clearly warranted by proof—to suspend animadversions which were not likely to terminate in conviction. A contrary proceeding had an inevitable tendency unnecessarily to alarm the public mind, to instil into it suspicions against the integrity of men in high stations—to weaken their public confidence in the government, and to enervate its operations.

There was something remarkable in the nature of the present allegations against the Secretary; taking them all into view, they presented nothing which involved self-interested pecuniary considerations; and in this, they essentially differed from accusations against financiers in other countries, to whom motives of interest were generally ascribed as the source of their peculations. To the Secretary no such motive was imputed; notwithstanding former insinuations against his integrity, the sum of all the charges now amounted to nothing more than arrogance, or an assumption of power, or an exercise of unauthorised discretion.

With respect to discretion, Mr. Smith observed, that though in the present enquiry it was not necessary to say much on that topic, being firmly persuaded the Secretary had strictly pursued the injunctions of law, yet, while on the subject, he took occasion to insist that in all governments a latitude was implied in executive officers, where that discretion resulted from the nature of the office, or was in pursuance of general authority delegated by law. This principle was so obvious that it required no illustration; were it contradicted, he would appeal to the conduct of the Secretary of State, who, though directed to report to the House on the commercial intercourse with foreign nations, had, in the exercise of a warrantable discretion judiciously withheld his report: he would appeal to the report of the committee on the failure of St. Clair's expedition, wherein that failure was in part attributed to the commanding general's not being invested with a discretion to act according to circumstances.

There was one more observation which he thought proper to premise before he entered into a discussion of the charges; and that was the disadvantageous situation in which the financier of this country was placed, when compared with that of similar officers in other nations. The minister of finance in Great-Britain being always a member of the legislature and on a footing with other members, was prepared to defend himself when attacked; no charge could be made against his administration, which he had not an immediate opportunity of repelling, and the charge and the refutation went out to the world together. The Secretary of the Treasury was on the contrary not even permitted to come to the bar, and to vindicate himself. Through the imperfect medium of written reports he was compelled, when called upon for information, to answer, as it were, by anticipation, charges which were not specific, without knowing pretisely against what part of his administration subsequent specific charges would be brought to bear.

If in his reports he was concise, he was censured for suppressing information; if he entered into a vindication of the motives which influenced his conduct, he was then criminated for stuffing his reports with metaphysical reasonings. A gentleman from Pennsylvania (Mr. Findley) had said that the Secretary's reports were so voluminous that he was quite bewildered by them, and that instead of their throwing any light on the subject, he was more in the dark than ever. It is true, the reports were voluminous, but not more so than the imputations on the Secretary's conduct, and the orders of the House justified. He did not think that any member who had attentively perused them, could justly complain of want of information, or of being more in the dark than before: he on the contrary believed, that so much light had been thrown on the whole of the Secretary's fiscal operations, that if any member could not see it must be owing to the glare of light being too strong for his eyes.

Having made these observations, Mr. Smith said he should proceed to examine the first charge, which, after much reflection bestowed upon it, appeared to him to contain nothing that was not authorised by the strict letter of the law.

Mr. Smith, in his examination of the charge under consideration, observed that it consisted, of two items: the first, the application of a certain portion of the principal sum borrowed in Europe, to the payment of the interest falling due upon that principal, which it was contended was not authorised by any law; the second, The drawing part of the same monies into the United States, without the instructions of the President.

The first item of this supposed violation of law appeared of so frivolous a nature, that it did not merit much discussion; at any rate, it was more an objection of form than of substance. If he comprehended well the purport of the charge, it was nothing more than this—that the secretary, having monies at his disposal in Europe applicable to the purchase of stock in this country, and having at the same time monies in this country applicable to the payment of the interest abroad, had substituted the one for the other; he had paid the foreign interest out of the foreign funds, and he had purchased stock with the domestic funds.——This was the heinous crime with which he was charged, and which was thought sufficient to remove him from office! If the money in Europe might have been drawn to this country by bills, for the purchase of the debt, it might have equally been drawn here, by ordering the application of a sum there (in Europe) for a purpose which would be represented by an equal sum here, to be applied to the purchase. The substance, not the form, is to decide whether this mode of negociating the business was proper. Suppose bills had been ordered to be drawn on the commissioners, and remitted to them, on account of the foreign interest, would not this have been as regular as to draw them for sale? Did the execution of the law require, that the secretary, having funds in Europe, with which the foreign interest might be discharged, should nevertheless remit monies abroad for that purpose, and then, having funds in this country, with which the purchases of the debt might be made, should draw bills to bring the foreign funds here? Was there any necessity for this complex operation, for the expence of remittance, the probable loss on the sale of bills, the loss of interest while the money was in transitu, when the whole business could be negociated by the simple and œconomical mode pursued? So far from this arrangement being a ground of censure, Mr. Smith asserted that, had the secretary pursued the other mode, he would have been animadverted upon with great severity, for such an absurd and expensive operation; he would have been accused of ignorance of his duty, and every loss incidental to the transaction would have been charged to his account.

The second division of the charge, being of more magnitude, required a more lengthy discussion. This instance of violation consisted in a supposed deviation from the instructions of the President, or a supposed acting without any instruction whatever. It was, however, begging the question; it was taking for granted that which did not appear, and which ought not to be presumed. And here Mr. Smith observed, the gentlemen on the other side had entirely reversed one of the fundamental maxims of criminal jurisprudence, which declared that innocence should be presumed, and guilt proved; whereas they had presumed guilt, and called upon the accused to prove his innocence.

And what was the slender basis on which the presumption was built? Why, say the gentlemen, the instructions from the President to the Secretary, which have been laid before the house, relate only to the payment of the French debt, and convey no authority to draw any of the foreign loan into this country for the purchase of stock, and hence they infer, he had no authority for this latter purpose.

To comprehend the fallacy of the inference, it was only necessary to recur to the laws, and to the President's commission to the secretary to negociate the loans. Two acts of Congress had passed; one the 4th of August, the other the 12th August, 1790. The first authorised a loan of 12 millions of dollars, applicable to the payment of the French debt; the other a loan of 2 millions, applicable to the purchase of the domestic debt. The President's commission to the secretary embraced both acts and both objects, and under that commission one loan was negociated applicable to both objects. True it is that the President's first instructions

were confined to one object, namely, the French debt; but the inference is not, that no other inſtructions were given, and that the ſecretary acted without authority, but the very reverſe, that the Preſident either left the other object to the general diſcretion of the ſecretary, who was, ex officio, the proper agent, and his repreſentative; or that he reſerved it for ſubſequent and occaſional inſtructions.

This inference muſt be the true one: firſt, becauſe a contrary ſuppoſition would impute to the Preſident an illegal intention, that of applying all the monies borrowed under both acts to the object of one only; ſecondly, becauſe the commiſſion extending to the borrowing 14 million and embracing both objects, and the inſtructions being confined to 12,000,000 and to only one object it followed that the other either was left to diſcretionary management, or to after regulation, for the law enjoined the execution of both.

If preſumption then was to govern, the more natural preſumption was, that the officer acted according to ſome general diſcretion repoſed in him, or according to inſtructions from time to time given. Theſe inſtructions may have been verbal, as well as written. The written inſtructions given in the firſt inſtance were evidently confined to the object of the firſt act; the neceſſary concluſion was, that the application of the monies borrowed under the ſecond act was not meant to be included in the inſtructions, but was left to be regulated by a general diſcretion, or by occaſional directions, verbal or otherwiſe.

To preſume that the ſecretary acted without the ſanction of the Preſident, was to ſuppoſe that the Preſident was totally ignorant of the application of any part of the loan to the purchaſe of the debt.

But there is in the poſſeſſion of the houſe abundant teſtimony of the Preſident's privity and co-operation.

1ſt. In his ſpeech to both houſes, in December 1790, in announcing the loan, he expreſſly refers to its being made by virtue of both acts, thereby implying clearly that it had reference to the objects of both. He therein likewiſe refers the houſe to a further communication from the ſecretary, on that ſubject.

2dly. The ſecretary, purſuant to that reference informed the houſe, in the name and by order of the Preſident, that a part of the loan, to wit. 150,000 florins, was applied in payment to France; another part to wit 160,000 florins, to the Dutch debt; and that it was deemed highly adviſeable to apply the reſidue to the purchaſe of the debt, if Congreſs would remove a doubt as to the terms on which the loan had been negociated.

Congreſs did remove that doubt by their act of March 1791.

It followed then of courſe, that the reſidue would be applied according to the intimation given; it was ſo underſtood on all hands, and the money being to be inveſted in this country, it likewiſe followed of courſe, that it muſt be drawn here; a contrary conduct would have been cenſurable. And yet, notwithſtanding theſe facts, though the Preſident had informed the houſe as far back as Dec. 1790, that the loan had been a conjunct loan under the authority of both acts, and conſequently for both objects, though at the ſame time he had referred the houſe to the ſecretary for further information, in relation to that loan and its applicability, though the ſecretary had in the name and by order of the Preſident informed the houſe by his report in February 1791 that only a part of the money borrowed had been applied to the French and Dutch debt, and that the reſidue would be applied to the purchaſe of ſtock, as ſoon as Congreſs removed the doubt, though Congreſs paſſed a law expreſſly to remove that doubt, yet it had been gravely and earneſtly contended, that the ſecretary was not authoriſed to apply any part of that money to the purchaſe of ſtock, that it was done without the ſanction of the Preſident, & that Congreſs, until the late call for information, were totally ignorant of the application of any part of it to that object.

There was then the fulleſt and moſt ſatisfactory evidence of the privity and concurrence of the Preſident, in confirmation of the evidence reſulting from official relation.

Between the chief magiſtrate and his immediate agents, either a general diſcretion or inſtructions muſt be preſumed, becauſe it is preſumable he will do his duty, and puniſh where either a diſcretion has not been allowed, or inſtructions have not been given, or where his inſtructions have been contravened.

The argument on the other ſide implies in the chief magiſtrate either ignorance or neglect of duty; on the one hand that he was unacquainted with the tranſaction, or on the other, that being acquainted he acquieſced in a violation of law without removing the tranſgreſſor. Could it be ſeriouſly ſaid, would it not be abſurd to ſuppoſe that an operation of ſuch extent, provided for by law, communicated to both houſes, notorious to all the merchants of Philadelphia and New-York, as that of drawing and ſelling the bills on Europe, was unknown to the Preſident? Muſt he not have been well acquainted with theſe tranſactions, and that without daily frequenting the coffee-houſe, as ſome of his friends lately adviſed him?

If the inſtructions or the intentions of the Preſident had been contravened, would he not have vindicated his own authority by removing the officer?

But it had been objected that bills were drawn previous to the ſanction of the legiſlature by the confirmatory act of March 1791.

Admit the fact, and there was nothing reprehenſible in it. It appears from the firſt general inſtructions to Mr. Short, in Auguſt 1790, that the Secretary conſidered ordinary charges, and 5 per cent. intereſt as within the meaning of the law.

Purſuing this conſtruction, and believing it to be very important to the general operations of the treaſury, he drew for the money, reſerving himſelf as to the final application for an act of the houſe removing the doubt.

The drawing for the money was a mere intermediate ſtep, which amounted neither to a breach, nor to a fulfilment of the law, which was wholly ſilent on that point.

The application was the criterion whether the law had been fulfilled or not. If the legiſlature had not removed the doubt, the money would have been remitted back for the foreign object, and from the relative price of public and private bills without loſs, probably with advantage. It was prudent in the mean time to place it where it was likely to be moſt uſeful; this was done.

It was indeed remarkable that all the points now raiſed as objections were made known in the report before alluded to of February 1791, as things done or intended; no objection was then made or dreamt of.

It had been aſked, why have the inſtructions not been produced, if any exiſted?

The call had been only for copies of authorities; the inſtructions may have been verbal. The Secretary in his report on loans informed the houſe, "that beſides the firſt general inſtructions, the truſt repoſed in him was to be regulated by ſubſequent and occaſional directions." A motive very honorable to him might be aſſigned for his not bringing forward the Preſident's inſtructions as a cover. Relying that the province of the houſe was to examine into the effects of meaſures, their conformity to law and the public good, and that the neceſſary executive inſtructions were to be preſumed, the Secretary had evidently choſen to implicate the Preſident as little as poſſible.

The order requeſted the Preſident to lay before the houſe copies of the authorities directing the application of the monies borrowed; it was evident that the Preſident conſtrued this order into a call not for the inſtructions from him to the Secretary, but for the inſtructions from the Secretary to his agents, becauſe in the report made in purſuance of that order, the Secretary preſents, by order of the Preſident, his own letters to Meſſrs. Short, Willink and Van Staphorſt, as the authorities to apply the proceeds of the loans. It followed therefore, that the paper relied on was not intended to be given as the only inſtruction reſpecting the application of the loan; the interference from it was conſequently erroneous. The Preſident could never conceive that the houſe meant to call for his private inſtructions from time to time imparted to his immediate agent under the words of the reſolution: that link muſt have been preſumed; he therefore directed a tranſmiſſion of the authorities from the Secretary to his agents.

But what has the want or breach of inſtructions to do with the breach of the law? Suppoſe no inſtructions given, or the inſtructions not purſued, and yet ſuppoſe the law to have been completely purſued, could it be ſaid there was any breach of law? or ſuppoſe inſtructions given and ſtrictly purſued, and the law to have been departed from, would the adherence to inſtructions have juſtified that departure?

Either what was done was nugatory, or it would have been agreeable to law; to affirm the contrary, would be to confound two things perfectly diſtinct, inſtructions, and laws.

The reſolution imports that the ſecretary has violated the law of the 4th of Auguſt 1790, by not purſuing the inſtructions of the Preſident; that law is ſilent as to inſtructions; it does not require that the Preſident ſhall give inſtructions to the ſecretary, nor does it require that the ſecretary ſhall be alone guided by the inſtructions of the Preſident; it only directs the Preſident to cauſe a certain ſum to be borrowed, and leaves it to him to cauſe a proper application to be made of the proceeds.

The drawing money into this country, with or without authority, to apply it to the purchaſe of the debt cannot be deemed a violation of the law of the 4th Auguſt, for it was not loaned under the authority of that act alone, but under the joint authority of the two acts; if any thing is meant by the reſolution, it ought to mention both the acts.

To go further, Mr. Smith inſiſted that the Secretary had, virtute officii, a legal authority to apply the monies, when borrowed, according to law, without inſtructions.

The loans might have been made in the United States as well as abroad; ſuppoſe them obtained of the bank of Boſton, would it have been criminal for the Secretary, without inſtructions, to have drawn the money to the places where it would be moſt advantageouſly inveſted? Suppoſe the loan obtained of the bank of the United States, would it have been deemed irregular to have, without inſtructions, iſſued a warrant to place it in the treaſury? Why was it more irregular or more criminal to draw it from abroad as a preliminary ſtep?

The moment the foreign loans were negociated, and the monies paid into the hands of the Secretary's agents abroad, from that moment they became as much under his controul and ſuperintendance, ſubject to legal appropriation, as any monies in the treaſury.

'Twas not neceſſary to eſtabliſh this poſition, that the ſubject of foreign loans ſhould have been ſpecially mentioned in the conſtitution of the treaſury department.

Many things reſulted collaterally from the general ſtructure of an inſtitution which were not expreſſed in it.

He did not however intend, that the doctrine here advanced, ſhould touch the queſtion as to what official propriety might have required between the chief magiſtrate and the Secretary. 'Twas the point of legality only, which he meant to examine.

In all executive functions, relating to the finances, the Secretary muſt be conſidered as the agent of the Preſident, and the legiſlature muſt take it for granted, where the contrary is not manifeſt, that the relation has been properly attended to; juſtice to both characters dictated the preſumption.

It clearly reſulted from theſe remarks; 1ſt, that there was no ground to infer either want of inſtruction or breach of inſtruction, but directly the reverſe.

2dly. It as clearly reſulted that if there was, it would not follow that there had been a violation of law.

Having gone through this reſolution, Mr. Smith obſerved, that if there was as little of criminality in the ſubſequent charges as in that which he had juſt diſcuſſed, and from an attentive examination he ſincerely believed it, he was ſatisfied that notwithſtanding all the ſevere animadverſions within, and all the virulent calumny without the walls of Congreſs, the conduct of the Secretary would come forth chaſte and unblemiſhed, inſtead of any thing being detected which would diſgrace Pandemonium, nothing could be chargeable to him, which would ſully the pureſt angel in heaven. Whatever difference of opinion might exiſt as to the wiſdom and benefit of his meaſures, he was confident in ſaying that in every thing the Secretary had done, he had been guided by principles honorable and patriotic, and he truſted that a very great majority of the committee would by their votes evince the ſame ſentiment.

The ſword of juſtice, it was ſaid, ought at times to be taken from the ſcabbard to keep great public functionaries within the pale of the law, but it ſhould be remembered that if juſtice had its ſword to puniſh the guilty, it had likewiſe its ſhield to protect the innocent. If the Secretary had committed a wanton violation of law let the ſword be drawn forth for his puniſhment; but if he had purſued the dictates of an enlightened patriotiſm, the committee were called upon to raiſe the ſhield for the defence of a faithful officer.

Mr. Hillhouſe argued, that the intereſt paid was not paid out of the 2,000,000 loan; and that the drafts were made agreeably to the directions of the Preſident.—He ſhewed this by the documents which had been already referred to.

He put in a clear point of view the propriety of avoiding the expence and riſk of drafts and correſpondent remittances; and concluded by giving his approbation to the conduct of the Secretary in the tranſactions complained of, and by expreſſing it as his firm belief—that a majority of the committee, from the evidence before them, would undoubtedly be of opinion—that the charges brought forward are unfounded.

Mr. Sedgwick roſe to correct a miſtake of Mr. Mercer's. That gentleman had aſſerted, that the Secretary had drawn on Europe, before the loan obtained by the commiſſioners under the old government was ratified. This was not the caſe, he ſaid; the loan had been ratified in purſuance of the proviſions of the act authorizing it. The Preſident, in his ſpeech on the 8th of Dec. 1790, ſays, "that agreeably to the powers veſted in him at the laſt ſeſſion, the loans in Holland had been completed."

By exiſting acts of the legiſlature, and from expreſs communications from the Secretary of the Treaſury, it appears, that all the monies borrowed were deemed as borrowed under the joint authority of both acts, and not to be ſolely appropriated for the payment of the foreign debt.

Mr. Mercer explained, that he had ſaid that the Secretary had drawn from the loan obtained under the authority of the old government, before ſaid loan was legalized by law. If the legiſlature had a right to legalize it, they had the right to reject it.

[*To be continued.*]

LONDON, December 20.

In times like the preſent, when the principles of the French Revolution are ſo much recommended by ſome, for our imitation, every thing is intereſting which tends to confirm or contradict the degree of general happineſs which thoſe nations received who have adopted the opinions of this new philoſophy. There is ſo much good ſenſe in the following, and it is ſo applicable to the preſent times in this country, that we have thought proper to give the article a very conſpicuous place.

"WE have already remarked, that the leveling principles of the French Revolution were not ſo ſucceſsful in Germany, as in ſome other countries.

"The firſt inſtance of this appears in the addreſs from the inhabitants of Mayence, in which they declare a deſire of adhering to their ancient conſtitution, modified however with ſome trifling alteration, which they had formerly petitioned from their former ſovereign. Frankfort has manifeſted a ſimilar diſpoſition, in a mode emphatically pointed, and not very palatable to the French General.

"When General Cuſtine laid this town under contribution, it is well known that he ordered the ſum of two millions of florins to be levied upon the wealthy inhabitants poſſeſſed of more than thirty thouſand florins* in perſonal eſtate. The inferior claſs of people, perſuaded that induſtry, which forms the great reſource of the poor, is entirely annihilated from the moment that the rich are deprived of the means of ſupporting them, have frankly expreſſed their ſentiments to General Cuſtine in the following addreſs, in which the good ſenſe of the Germans is peculiarly predominant, and expreſſed in a ſtile extremely pointed.

"You have declared, General, that you are actuated by the beſt intentions towards the lower claſs of people. Permit us in our turn, with equal freedom to expreſs our ſentiments.

"You pretend to protect us againſt oppreſſions of which, God be praiſed, we have no knowledge, and ſtill leſs experience. You would give us Liberty which we already enjoy. The expences of the government are equally divided between the magiſtrates and ourſelves. Never have the wealthy formed a diſtinct claſs from the poor; their proſperity extends to all, and their flouriſhing commerce renders every one happy. Every perſon able and willing to labour, is certain of finding ſubſiſtence; in conſequence of which we find ſo many perſons of property. Poor indeed will be found in all countries; but ſo numerous are the eſtabliſhments provided, by the munificence of our wealthy anceſtors, from which our poor derive ſuch relief, that our ſmall ſtate exceeds, in theſe reſpects, countries much larger and more flouriſhing.

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* *Between two and three thouſand pounds ſterling.*

"Moreover the private good which the poor receive from the wealthiy, is great, and demands our gratitude. We conſider alſo the taxes which we pay to be very inconſiderable, and of theſe we hear no complaint. In a word, General, we are all contented and happy; our univerſal proſperity is too clearly connected with our Conſtitution, too firmly connected with the proſperity of our wealthy fellow citizens, to prevent us from being intereſted in their behalf: and therefore when ſuch heavy ſums are exacted from the rich, the middling and lower claſſes of people are alſo puniſhed, from the injury which commerce and manufactures muſt thereby neceſſarily ſuſtain. The more, therefore, is taken from the rich, the leſs will be our gain; and at length we ſhall be entirely ruined.

"Since then, General, you ſtile yourſelf the defender of Liberty, protector of the public Good, you will act againſt your own principles if you do not deſiſt from levying theſe contributions in which we ought to participate with the rich: To conclude, we cannot better manifeſt our zeal for the French Republic, than by the ſincereſt wiſh that all may enjoy the ſame happineſs under its conſtitution as we enjoy under ours. We expect, therefore, of you, that you will permit us to enjoy our conſtitution unmoleſted. "SIGNED BY 700 NAMES."

NORFOLK, March 2.

Intelligence has lately been received from London, that Great-Britain has acceded to the combination, formed to arreſt the progreſs of the Jacobin career. The principal motives ſtated in the Britiſh manifeſto, are—"A firm determination on the part of the contracting powers to ſupport the European nations in the enjoyment of that right, which ought to be common to all; an entire and unqualified liberty of maintaining whatever political eſtabliſhments they may think moſt conducive to their own happineſs and ſecurity.—That it is time enough for one nation to aſſiſt another, when ſuch aſſiſtance ſhall have been required by a majority, at leaſt, of the nation which may become diſſatisfied with its exiſting government. That to ſuccour the diſtreſſed and ſupport other nations, in a generous determination to be free, well becomes the dignity and liberty of a great and enlightened people: But it is no leſs unjuſtifiable than it is diſreſpectful, for any people to permit themſelves to be faſcinated into a wanton and violent intruſion upon the political arrangements of others—however foreign they may be thought from the favorite ſtandard or imaginary excellence of their own. That the impulſe of ſelf-preſervation, no leſs than the neceſſary independence of other nations, demands the immediate and effective interference of the Britiſh arms. Nor can the frantic exceſſes of a power, at once ſo licentious and deſtructive, any longer be permitted to outrage the voluntary eſtabliſhments of neighbouring nations; or by an inſulting impoſition of pretended benefits, proceed in its deſigns of ſucceſſive and unbounded augmentations. That while the operations of that power were directed to ſuch objects, as might be fairly eſteemed conducive to the ſupport and defence of ſuch arrangements as might have proceeded from the free expreſſion of the national will, it would not have been conſiſtent with the dignity or inclination of Great-Britain to have interfered. But however unequivocally the traces may appear among ſome of the neighbouring nations, of a decided attachment to the late combination againſt France, it cannot be reaſonably expected, on the part of that power, that the effects even of its juſt reſentment can be permitted to extend to the entire ſubverſion of the political independence of thoſe nations. The rights and relative duties of all nations, ſufficiently inculcate the propriety of remaining ſatisfied with a deprivation of the power of an enemy to injure or invade the public ſecurity. The principles of ſelf-preſervation, combined with thoſe of a juſt and magnanimous policy, have wiſely forbidden national hoſtilities to exceed thoſe bounds. With theſe views, the Britiſh nation feels itſelf conſtrained to announce to the exiſting powers of France, and to all Europe, its firm determination to prevent, by every mean in its power, any acceſſion of territory whatever, to the known and eſtabliſhed boundaries of France, as they may have been deſignated by the treaties made with other nations; nor can it be expected that the operations of the Britiſh arms ſhould ceaſe, until France ſhall have evinced a diſpoſition, on her part, to renounce the aſcendancy which ſhe may have acquired, by violence, over thoſe nations or cities, which may have been ſubjected by her power."

RICHMOND, March 8.

Extract of a letter from a member of Congreſs.

"The politics here are to the laſt degree diſguſting—every principle of repreſentative government is violated; inſtead of feeling alike and acting for the benefit of the bulk of citizens, Congreſs are influenced by a monied and ſpeculating intereſt, which not only bears hard upon the laboring claſſes of the whole community, but afflicts thoſe of the ſouthern ſtates with excluſive cruelty; as their *primum mobile* of government, reſides chiefly in the northern ſtates, the evil can never be removed, unleſs all electing bodies, will with the moſt ſuſpicious caution, avoid every man, who ſhall even ſmell of certificates, ſtock, or paper of any kind.

"I am in a ſtate of repentance for having come to a place, exhibiting every moment to my view the fallacy of apparent patriotiſm. The rapacity of many who ought to be diſintereſted, and the poor chance the public will ſtand, againſt the machinations of a few individuals—But if the agricultural people would attend to their intereſt and elect proper men, theſe dreadful evils would ſoon be remedied."

BOSTON, March 6.

It is very ſingular, that the founders of the new Conſtitution of *France*, have ſucceſſively loſt reputation, liberty and life. Many inſtances might be adduced in proof—we ſhall briefly ſtate, that the once popular LA FAYETTE, has been compelled to fly his country, by the ingratitude of his fellow-citizens, and now languiſhes in captivity—and that the remains of the once illuſtrious MIRABEAU have been ſcattered to the winds of Heaven; his ſtatues have been demoliſhed, and his memory proſcribed.

A wit on reading the direction of the Preſident of the *French Convention*, to LOUIS, *to be ſeated*, obſerved, that the Patriots were relaxing in their enmity to the King, for that like the patriotic *ſans culottes* he was *admitted to the honor of the ſitting*.

The Manufactories in Lynn and Reading, (Maſſachuſetts) of WOMEN'S SHOES, are of much greater importance and advantage to this ſtate, than has heretofore been conceived of. There are employed in the buſineſs in the two towns, (including the women who bind the ſhoes) 1500 people; they make and export, annually, to different parts of this Continent, 450,000 pair of ſhoes; which makes a ſaving to the United States from the foreign importation of this article, at 4/6 a pair, 337,500 dollars; and they can afford their ſhoes cheaper than can be imported.

For the GAZETTE of the UNITED STATES.

FEDERAL SENATOR.

In the proteſt of the minority on the vote of the Senate for chuſing a Senator in Congreſs by a joint vote of the two Houſes, it is inſinuated that an advantage was taken of the caſual abſence of two members, who were in favor of a concurrent *vote.*

TO ſtrike a ſtroke in politics, ſublime,
With care improve the lucky nick of time;
Some happy moment—never to be loſt,
May call the centinels from off their poſt—
Seize th' occaſion—paſs the reſolution,
The major vote fulfils the conſtitution!
For thus the prompter ſpeaks *behind the ſcenes*,
"The *end* will always ſanctify the *means*."
Let them *proteſt*, and pout, and ſcowl, and grin,
'Tis our's to laugh—as thoſe who're ſure to win,
We'll fix them by the choice of G—t—n.
Look thro' the commonwealth, where can you find,
Bred on the ſoil, ſo good, ſo great a mind?
Your men of wealth are all the ſlaves of pow'r;
Your *home born* patriots—muſhrooms of an hour!
From *foreign* climes *true virtue* we import—
Hence D—— ſhines a favorite at Court.
While *Pennſylvania's* genius mourns its lot,
Her ſons deſpis'd, neglected, and forgot!

C.

From the AMERICAN DAILY ADVERTISER.

MR. DUNLAP,

LISTENING the other day in Congreſs, with many other citizens, to the numerous proofs of mal-adminiſtration and corruption that were to have been adduced againſt the Secretary of the Treaſury, I was pleaſed when Mr. Mercer roſe—becauſe, it was preſumed that he, who had uniformly ſpoken of the Treaſury Department as a renovated Pandemonium, would now give us the proof poſitive. The proof of corruption was in his pocket; he drew it forth, preſented it to public view, and laid it on the table for private inſpection and public information. It was a paper ſigned by Mr. Benjamin Hawkins, in the letters and characters following, viz.—"The obſervations I made in the Senate, on the motion to order the commiſſioners of the ſinking fund to lay their proceedings before the Senate, were, that I underſtood the fund in its original creation, to be for the purpoſe of raiſing the price of funds to their true value;—to call it a ſinking fund, was a miſnomer. That a gentleman, during the laſt ſeſſion of Congreſs, who is not now in the United States, informed me in converſation, that he and ſome others had ſent in propoſals at 17s. and a fraction, and at 18s. and a ſmall fraction; that the whole of the loweſt was not taken, and that ſome of the higheſt was. That I ſtated this information by way of quere, to the Preſident of the Senate, who could put me right, if the information I had ſtated was otherwiſe. That the Preſident anſwered, that he never knew that they purchaſed other than at the loweſt market price. B. H.

27th Feb. 1793.

"N. B. The gentleman alluded to above, was Mr. Buchanan."

Such is the proof of *venality and corruption*, words of dreadful import, that have been ringing in our ears for ſeveral months. From all which it appears, that a certain Mr. Buchanan, expreſſed an opinion to Mr. Hawkins, that Mr Hamilton, at a certain time, had given 18s. for ſtock, when it was offered him for 17s. And that Mr. Hawkins, believing that Mr. Buchanan might have been miſtaken, conſulted Mr. Adams, one of the commiſſioners. Mr. Adams did not believe that any ſuch purchaſe ever had been made. By a plain man like myſelf, who does not look for blots nor wiſh to find them, this whole ſtory would be ſet down as a piece of unimportant talk—the baſeleſs fabric of a viſion; but to a politician, or an oppoſition man, it is the ſubſtantial proof of corruption: not a proof of folly; for no man is ſuch a fool as to give 18s. for an article, that is offered at 17. But he may be ſo wicked as to give 18, provided the party had previouſly ſtipulated to make him a preſent of half the difference. In this caſe, there would be corruption; and though the Secretary of the Treaſury is not the buyer of ſtock, for it is bought by the Treaſurer, and though he never ſees the ſeller, and knows nothing about the men who ſell in public market at the coffee-houſe, we, as good politicians, and quick-ſighted watchmen, are to ſuppoſe, that every unfavourable allegation is true, and that corruption, whether poſſible or impoſſible, is the ſpring of all meaſures that we do not approve.

For myſelf, I have conſtantly ſuppoſed, that in a free Legiſlature, there will be oppoſition to the Executive—I believe that oppoſition is uſeful and neceſſary—but I ſincerely wiſh, that our watchmen would not cry wolf! wolf! until they ſee an animal that had claws, teeth, or ſome other mark or feature of a wolf!

ONE OF THE PEOPLE.

Philadelphia, March 16.

A letter from the ſouthward, to a gentleman in this city, contains the following intelligence—

That a Britiſh Frigate had arrived at Dominico 18th Feb. expreſs, in 32 days from England—and bro't information, that Lord Hood was at ſea with a fleet of 32 ſail of the line, having on board ſeveral regiments, and that the Duke of Clarence had a command in this fleet: The letter further ſtates, that General Matthews had arrived in the above Frigate, veſted with the ſupreme command of the forces in the Iſlands—that the army was to be augmented by adding ten men to each company—The General was proceeding through the Iſlands, putting them in a poſture of defence, and that every appearance indicated immediate war.—The frigate brought a report that a French fleet of 33 ſail of the line with a large body of troops, had ſailed for the Weſt-Indies.

The ſhip Louiſa, Capt. Birkhead, arrived here laſt Tueſday, left the Texel on the 16th of January, but brings nothing new, except the ſailing of 6 or 7 Dutch men of war and gun-boats, deſtined, it was ſaid, for the Scheldt.

The lateſt accounts from Hiſpaniola inform us, that the troubles in that iſland have not ſubſided—in a late engagement, 400 of the revolted negroes were killed. Produce is high—Flour from 6 to 6½ dollars only.

A letter from Port-au-Prince, dated Feb. 13, contains a melancholy detail of the tranſactions in that part of the Iſland. The Negroes, it appears, had decoyed a convoy of the army of the Whites into an ambuſcade, and cut 50 of them to pieces—this exaſperated the ſoldiers to the higheſt degree; the Negro army was afterwards attacked, and 600 of them killed on the ſpot—without the loſs of a ſoldier on the part of the Whites.—Immenſe deſtruction has been recently made by the Inſurgents, millions of property being reduced to aſhes.

The Knoxville Gazette ſays, that depredations, horſe-ſtealing and murders continue to be committed by the Indians in the South-Weſtern Territory—The Shawaneſe are repreſented as being peculiarly inveterate.

Advices from Martinico and Guadaloupe ſay, that the Governors of both thoſe iſlands have fled, and taken with them a ſeventy-four gun ſhip, a frigate of forty guns, a ſloop of war of twenty guns, and ſeveral tenders. It is not known to what quarter they are gone.

Wedneſday evening, fire broke out in a building near Mulberry-Street, between 5th and 6th Streets.—By the ſpirited exertions of the citizens it was extinguiſhed, in about half an hour, without much damage.

The loaf bread bakers in this city having petitioned the legiſlature againſt the law regulating their particular buſineſs—a committee of the Houſe to whom the ſubject was referred, has reported in favor of their application.

The Hon. William Barry Grove is re-elected a member of the Houſe Repreſentatives of the United States, by a unanimous vote of the electors of the diſtrict of Fayetteville, North-Carolina.

Col. James Gillaſpie is elected for the diſtrict of Wilmington and Sampſon county, in the ſame ſtate.

The legiſlature of the ſtate of New-York adjourned on Tueſday laſt, to meet on the firſt Tueſday in January next at Albany.

While the people of the United States in the cities and towns on the ſea-ſhore are unceaſingly reprobating the war on our frontiers, and urging the policy and humanity of making peace with the Indians—let us hear what the Kentuckians ſay, who are in the focus of danger—"Can our public ſervants be capable of holding any treaty with ſavages, whoſe hands are ſtill reeking with the blood of their fellow-citizens, and of their wives and children—nay, reeking with the blood of valuable men ſent to them as meſſengers of peace—thoſe murders ſtill unattoned for?"

Kentucky Gazette.

Sure 'tis no eaſy taſk to pleaſe us all.

The General Advertizer of Monday laſt, ſpeaking of Louis XVI. ſays, that "apprehenſions were entertained for his life from the well known ferociouſneſs of the PARIS MOB"—The National Gazette of Wedneſday following informs its readers, that "theſe apprehenſions were entertained from the *well known anti-royal propenſity of the Pariſians.*"—On which a correſpondent remarks, that granting the two modes of expreſſion to be the converſe of each other, they ſerve to confound the *mob* of Paris with the *people* of Paris—or which is the ſame, they ſerve to ſhew that there is no ſuch body exiſts as the mob of Paris; or that the people are a mob—but as exceſſes of every kind are the natural effects of mobs; and every good citizen and conſiſtent republican, involuntarily condemns ſuch exceſſes—it appears to be neceſſary, in order to juſtify what has been, or may be done, to ſay that the *people*, not the mob, are the actors in the Drama.

The title of *Eſquire* is *anti-republican*, nay, what is certainly much worſe, it is *anti-chriſtian*, for the Nation's Gazette ſays, "it ſavors of that wordly vanity ſo much reprobated by the Apoſtle."!!!

Statement of the number and quality of Veſſels in the port of *Savannah*, Feb. 13.

59 Square rigged, 21 Sloops and ſchooners,	}	Britiſh.
17 Square rigged, 31 Sloops and ſchooners,	}	American.
9 Square rigged, 1 Sloop and 1 ſchooner,	}	French.
2 Spaniſh.		

COMMUNICATIONS.

The people have made a government. He who would ſupport the government of the people, may be ſuppoſed to be the friend of their power and their rights. Such a man will deſire to ſee the people's government ſo ſtable as to protect the citizens, and ſo reſpectable in the eyes of other nations, as to induce them to follow our example, and thereby to extend republican liberty over the world. Yet our ſcribblers make it appear that liberty is one thing and government another. To ſupport government and to recommend a regard to the laws, is a proof of ariſtocracy. Liberty enjoyed under the laws will not ſuit theſe men—The laws give to every man his own—but he who has nothing is no gainer by this ſecurity. No, ſay our mobbocrats let us throw all into an heap and raffle for it.

The PEOPLE of the United States, have *choſen* to celebrate the birth day of the man, whom "*they delight to honor*," and this they have done ſpontaneouſly, of their own meer motion, free will and accord, and in a very extraordinary, and unuſually extenſive manner—but notwithſtanding all this a correſpondent obſerves, that the National Gazette modeſtly aſſerts, "that Birth-Day celebrations, however meritorious the character, are not ſuited to the *genius* of our country." The ſaid Gazette alſo declares, "that a number of *grave and worthy* foreigners perfectly concur with *the* letter-writer of that Gazette—and ſay, "that however fond *they* might have been of celebrations of this nature *at home*, they conſider them as rather bordering on the abſurd in this country; this is not the only ſpecimen by thouſands which might be produced, of an inſult offered to the whole body of the free citizens of the United States, by thoſe who *wiſh* to legiſlate for the people—but it appears rather *outre* to make uſe of a *foreigner* as the organ of abuſe.

The ſpirit of innovation which hath done ſuch great things in ſome parts of Europe, has been imported into the United States; whether it is neceſſary in the preſent circumſtances of our country, time will unfold; it is however to be obſerved, that the importers are chiefly exotic adventurers, many of whom it may be juſtly ſuppoſed are as inimical to the *ſubſtantials* of office as they are to the titles by which they are deſignated—this remark may be particularly applied to the propoſition for annihilating the *Title* of Eſquire—which ſurely is not more odious in the view of *ſome* innovators than the *office* of Juſtice of the Peace. If the people of the United States will ſubmit to it, they may have a number of politicians and legiſlators who would ſoon put a *new face* on their affairs.

It is plain the people are federal, becauſe of late the enemies of government are obliged to pretend federaliſm in order the more ſecurely to carry on their ſchemes. Yet they have not ſpared the government or its officers. Theſe federaliſts, as they call themſelves, ſpeak of the conſtitution as a thing full of dangerous principles, and theſe too let looſe without checks or guards. This bad ſyſtem they tell us is in the hands of ſpeculators and knaves—of men who are at work night and day to bring about a monarchy. Yet they are federaliſts—as Anthony ſays in Shakeſpeare's play of Julius Cæſar—they are honorable men—they would not ſtir up mens' minds to mutiny and civil war—but they tear open every wound of the public mind, and put a tongue in it. Yet they are federal—all honorable men—We have their own word for it.

IMPROMPTU.

SOME ſay the Infidel VOLTAIRE,
Dy'd in great horror and deſpair;
While others—ſticklers for his glory,
Aver, ſome liar forg'd the ſtory—
If truth and falſhood are the ſame,
Words cannot fully VOLTAIRE's fame;
Let thoſe who're puzzled in the caſe,
Say "JUDAS went to his own place."

SHIP NEWS.

ARRIVED *at the* PORT *of* PHILADELPHIA.

Ship Mary,	Cally,	Newburyport
Louiſa,	Birkhead,	Amſterdam
Suſſex,	Atkins,	Teneriffe
Molly,	Edgar,	Charleſton
Snow Eliza,	Blunt,	Tobago
Brig Betſey,	Sumner,	Port-au-Prince
Alfred,	Shehan,	do.
Betſey,	Mann,	St. Euſtatia
Polly,	Chernock,	Capc-Francois
Aurora,	O'Brian,	Liſbon
Schr. Richmond,	Sampſon,	Norfolk
Betſey,	Bartlet,	N. Carolina
Sloop Polly,	Smith,	Savannah
Sally,	Heſs,	C. Francois
Merrimack,	Lowell,	Newburyport
Fanny,	Stanton,	Antigua

PRICE OF STOCKS.

6 per Cents,		19/2
3 per Cents,		10/10
Deferred,		11/6
Full ſhares Bank U. S.	14	per cent. prem
in the Inſurance Company		145

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

☞ "A CITIZEN" *is received—it ſhall appear as ſoon as poſſible.*—*The* "IMPEACHMENT," *in our next. The length of the Debates, muſt apologize for the preſent ſuſpenſion of ſeveral intereſting eſſays.*

CORRECTION.

*⁂ The latter part of the firſt ſentence in MR. BARNWELL's Speech, publiſhed in our laſt, ſhould read thus—"*This ſubject has changed its hue from the foul ſtin of peculation, to the milder colouring of an illegal exerciſe of diſcretion and a want of politeneſs in the Secretary of the Treaſury."

BANK OF THE UNITED STATES.

RESOLVED,

THAT any perſon reſiding in Europe, who ſhall authorize the Preſident, Directors and Company of the Bank of the United States, to receive annuities, or Intereſt ariſing from the public debt of the United States of America, ſhall from time to time have authority to draw on the ſaid Preſident, Directors and Company, to the amount of the monies by them received, which drafts ſhall be paid without deduction and free of expence—Or,

The Preſident, Directors and Company, if requeſted, will remit the monies by them received to any part of Europe, free of expence and without deduction, in Bills of Exchange at their current value, and at the riſk of the perſon to whom the ſame ſhall be remitted.

By the Preſident and Directors,

3w JOHN KEAN, Caſhier.

PROPOSALS

For re-printing a new, entertaining and inſtructive Work, intitled,

THE

Errors of Education.

BY MRS. ELIZA PARSONS.

Inſtability of mind impedes our road to PERFECTION; *and* YOUTH, *if not animated by* EXAMPLE, *to illuſtrate the precepts of* VIRTUE, *will ever fall into* ERROR.

The European edition of this work, printed laſt year, ſells at 12s. the two volumes, *(and few copies, if any, to be had at that price)*—This *firſt American edition*, which ſhall be well executed, on an entire new type and fine paper, will be delivered to ſubſcribers in one volume of about 420 pages 12mo. neatly bound, at a *French Crown* each, to be paid on receiving the book, which will be put to preſs as ſoon as a ſufficient number of ſubſcriptions are obtained to defray the expenſe of the undertaking.

☞ *Subſcriptions will be received at the Bookſtores of Meſſrs. T. Dobſon, W. Young, J. Cruikſhank, and B. Johnſon, and at Mr. Henry Kammerer's, No. 24, North Third-ſtreet, Philadelphia; by Meſſ. R. Hodge, S. Campbell, and T. Allen, Bookſellers, New-York; by Meſſrs. Day & Co. Printers, Trenton; by the Subſcriber, in Burlington; and by others in whoſe hands ſubſcription papers are lodged.*

Feb. 18, 1793. ISAAC NEALE.

JUST PUBLISHED,

By Thomas Dobſon,

Bookſeller, at the Stone-Houſe, in Second ſtreet,

PHILADELPHIA,

VOLUME VII, OF

ENCYCLOPÆDIA:

OR, A DICTIONARY OF ARTS, SCIENCES, AND MISCELLANEOUS LITERATURE,

On a Plan entirely new:

BY WHICH

THE DIFFERENT SCIENCES AND ARTS

are digeſted into the Form of Diſtinct,

TREATISES OR SYSTEMS:

COMPREHENDING

THE Hiſtory, Theory, and Practice, of each, according to the Lateſt Diſcoveries and improvements: and full Explanations given of the various detached parts of Knowledge, whether relating to Natural and Artificial Objects, or to Matters Eccleſiaſtical, Civil, Military, Commercial, &c. Including Elucidations of the moſt important Topics relative to Religion, Morals, Manners, and the Oeconomy of Life: together with a Deſcription of all the Countries, Cities, principal Mountains, Seas, Rivers, &c. throughout the World; a General Hiſtory, Ancient and Modern, of the different Empires, Kingdoms and States; and an account of the Lives of the moſt Eminent Perſons in every Nation, from the earlieſt ages down to the preſent times. Compiled from the writings of the beſt authors, in ſeveral Languages; the moſt approved Dictionaries, as well of General Science as of particular branches; the Tranſactions, Journals, and Memoirs of the learned ſocieties, both at home and abroad—the MS. lectures of eminent profeſſors on different Sciences: and a variety of original Materials, furniſhed by an extenſive Correſpondence.

The Seventh Volume contains a deſcription of Mount Etna, Eudiometer, Exchange, Experimental Philoſophy, Syſtem of Farriery, Feudal ſyſtem, Fire, fixed Air, Fluxions, Food, Fortification, Foſſils, hiſtory of France, Gardening, Gas, Geneva, Geography, Geometry, Gilding, Glaſs, &c. with a variety of articles in natural hiſtory, biography and miſcellanies. Illuſtrated with Thirty Eight elegant Copperplates.

CONDITIONS.

I. The work is printing on a ſuperfine paper, and new types, (caſt for the purpoſe) which will be occaſionally renewed before they contract a worn appearance.

II. The work is furniſhed in boards, in volumes or half-volumes, as ſubſcribers chuſe; the price of the whole volumes, five dollars each, of the half-volumes two dollars and two-thirds of a dollar each. Ten dollars to be paid on ſubſcribing, the volumes or half-volumes finiſhed to be paid for when delivered, the price of one volume to be paid in advance, and the price of each ſucceeding volume to be paid on delivering the volume preceding it. No part of the work will be delivered unleſs paid for.

III. In the courſe of the publication will be delivered about five hundred copperplates elegantly engraved in Philadelphia: which by far exceed in number thoſe given in any other ſcientific dictionary. At the cloſe of the publication will be delivered an elegant frontiſpiece, the dedication, preface, and proper title pages for the different volumes,

It is expected the work will be compriſed in about eighteen volumes in quarto.

☞ Thoſe who wiſh to become poſſeſſors of this valuable work will pleaſe to be early in their applications, as the ſubſcription is nearly cloſed.

Jan. 23.

A large Cellar to Let,

Sufficiently capacious to ſtore ſeveral hundred barrels

Enquire of the PRINTER.

TO BE SOLD,

A noted covering Horſe,

OF THE HUNTING BREED.

HE was imported from England in November, ſeventeen hundred and eighty-ſix, and is now ten years old; he is a bright bay, with a blaze, fifteen hands one inch high, is well form'd, has a great deal of bone and ſtrength, and his action equal to any horſe. His colts are well approved of in the different parts of the State where he has ſtood, of which any perſon inclined to purchaſe can inform themſelves.——Enquire of the Printer.

February 18, 1793. 8t

ADVERTISEMENT.

NOTICE is hereby given, That the Commiſſioners appointed by the Board of Truſtees of the Univerſity of North-Carolina, will attend at the town of Hillſborough, on the 18th, 19th and 20th days of April next, for the purpoſe of receiving propoſals from ſuch perſons as may be diſpoſed to undertake the Buildings of the Univerſity.

FREDERICK HARGETT, Chairman.

City of Waſhington.

JANUARY 7th, 1793.

A NUMBER of Lots in this City will be offered for ſale at auction, by the Commiſſioners, on the 17th day of September next.—One fourth part of the purchaſe money is to be paid down, the reſidue at three equal annual payments with yearly intereſt on the whole principal unpaid.

JOHN M. GANTT, *Clerk to the Com'rs.*

Extract of an Act of the General Aſſembly of Maryland, concerning the Territory of Columbia, and the City of Waſhington.

"Be it enacted, *That any foreigner may by deed or will, hereafter to be made, take and hold lands within that part of the ſaid Territory which lies within this State, in the ſame manner as if he was a citizen of this State; and the ſame lands may be conveyed by him, and tranſmitted to and be inherited by his heirs or relations, as if he and they were citizens of this State:* Provided, *That no foreigner ſhall, in virtue hereof, be entitled to any further or other privilege of a citizen.*"

Jan. 19. tf

FOR SALE,

By the Subſcriber, at Walnut-Street Wharf,

BILL OF EXCHANGE

Madeira Wine,

Fit for immediate uſe, in pipes & quarter caſks,

TENERIFFE WINE, in pipes,
SHERRY WINE, in quarter caſks,
WEST-INDIA RUM, 2, 3 and 4 proof,
OLD BRANDY, OLD SPIRIT,
COPPERAS, BRIMSTONE, ALLUM,
Two Bales 10-4 BLANKETS, and
A Bale of MUSLINS.
A new 13-4 Inch CABLE, 120 fathoms long.

GEORGE MEADE.

Philadelphia, Jan. 19, 1793. *ep2m*

TO BE SOLD, OR LEASED

FOR SEVEN OR TEN YEARS,

THE FOLLOWING

HOUSES.

ONE on Walnut-ſtreet, near Fourth-ſtreet, 23 feet front, has two parlours below, the front one 21½ by 17½ feet, the back parlour is 18 by 14 feet. The front room up ſtairs is 26½ by 17½ feet. There are five good chambers in this houſe, beſides the garret is divided into three rooms, in two of them there are fireplaces.

The other Houſe is 27 feet upon Walnut-ſtreet, and 52 feet upon 4th ſtreet; there are two good parlours below, one of them 25 by 20 1-2 feet, the other 25 by 18 1-2 feet, and ſeven complete bed-chambers; beſides the garret is divided into 4 rooms, 3 of which rooms have fireplaces. The kitchens are good ones, and are under the houſes; the largeſt houſe has alſo a houſe-keeper's room. It is intended there ſhall be a communication from both of theſe houſes to a neighbouring ice-houſe, ſufficiently large to ſupply 3 houſes. Within 50 yards of theſe houſes, there will be compleat ſtables and coach houſes, for both houſes; they will be finiſhed in the moſt compleat manner, and the keys ready to be delivered early in the ſummer.

On paying half the money down (if ſold) the other half may be paid by inſtalments, or the whole may remain for 5 years, paying intereſt and giving ſecurity on the premiſes.

For terms of ſale or leaſe, apply to the Subſcriber,

GEORGE MEADE.

Who has for SALE,

Sundry Ground Rents,

In this city, amounting to twenty-five pounds ſixteen ſhillings and ſix-pence, per annum.

Alſo, a quantity of BAGS, that will contain two and a half and three and a half buſhels.

Philadelphia, Jan. 19, 1792. *ep2m*

Inſurance Company.

AT a general meeting (by adjournment) of the Inſurance Company of North-America, on Wedneſday the 16th inſtant,

It was Reſolved,

THAT the Inſtalments which, according to the Conſtitution, will become due on the ſecond Monday of July and January next, or either of them, may be paid by any Stockholder at an earlier period; and any Stockholder ſo paying ſuch inſtalment, or inſtalments, ſhall receive a proportionate ſhare of the Dividends thereafter to be made, calculating ſuch ſhare from the firſt day of the month ſucceeding ſuch payments reſpectively. Extract from the Minutes,

EBEN. HAZARD, Sec'ry.

Philadelphia, Jan. 23.

TICKETS

In the FEDERAL CITY LOTTERY,

May be had at SAMUEL COOPER's Ferry.

By THOMAS JOHNSON, DAVID STUART, & DANIEL CARROLL, Eſquires,

COMMISSIONERS appointed by Government to prepare the Public Buildings, &c. within the City of *Waſhington*, for the reception of Congreſs, and for their permanent reſidence after the year 1800—

A LOTTERY

FOR THE IMPROVEMENT OF THE

FEDERAL CITY.

50,000 Tickets at 7 dollars, are 350,000 dollars.

LIST OF PRIZES, viz.

1	Superb Hotel, with baths, out houſes, &c. &c. to coſt		50,000
1	Caſh Prize		25,000
1	ditto		20,000
1	ditto		15,000
1	ditto		10,000
2	ditto	5,000 are	10,000
10	ditto	1,000	10,000
20	ditto	500	10,000
100	ditto	100	10,000
200	ditto	50	10,000
400	ditto	25	10,000
1,000	ditto	20	20,000
15,000	ditto	10	150,000
16,737	Prizes		Dollars 350,000
33,263	Blanks		
50,000			

By this ſcheme *at leaſt* the amount of the tickets will return to the fortunate adventurers, and yet the federal City will gain its object thereby, in a magnificent building deſigned both for public and private convenience.

Although ſome expence muſt neceſſarily attend the conducting of the lottery, (which expence will be taken from the principal prize) the Commiſſioners having agreed to preſent in return a ſufficient quantity of excellent free-ſtone, together with the beſt adapted lots for the hotel and for the out-houſes, the value of the lottery entire may be fairly rated at *ſomething more than par:* In this important inſtance it will be found, on examination, to exceed all the lotteries that have ever been offered to the Public in this or perhaps in any other country. The keys of the Hotel, when compleat, will be delivered to the fortunate poſſeſſor of the ticket drawn aagainſt its number.—All the other prizes will be paid, *without deduction, in one month after the drawing*, by the City Treaſurer at Waſhington, or at ſuch Bank or Banks as may be hereafter announced, for the conveniency of the fortunate adventurers.

The drawing will commence on Monday the 9th of September next, at the City of Waſhington.

Tickets may be had of Col. *Wm. Dickens*, City Treaſurer of Waſhington; *Thayer & Bartlet*, of Charleſton, South-Carolina; *Gideon Deniſon*, Savannah; Meſſrs. *James Weſt & Co.* Baltimore; Mr. *Peter Gilman*, Boſton; and at ſuch other places as will be hereafter publiſhed.

N. B. ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS will be given for the beſt Plan of an elegant and convenient HOTEL or INN, with hot and cold Baths, Stables, and other out houſes, *if preſented on or before the 10th of April next*; and a preference will be given to the Artiſt for a Contract, provided he be duly qualified to compleat his plan. The ground on which the Hotel and out houſes are to be erected, will be a corner lot of about 90 by 200 feet, with a back avenue to the ſtables, &c. Sections and eſtimates of the expenſe will be expected with the elevations, &c. compleat; and 50,000 dollars muſt be regarded by the Architect as the utmoſt limit in the expenſe intended for this purpoſe.

S. BLODGET,

Agent for the affairs of the City.

March 6, 1793.

War Department,

JANUARY 28, 1793.

INFORMATION is hereby given to all the military Invalids of the United States, that the ſums to which they are entitled for ſix months of their annual penſion, from the 4th day of September 1792, and which will become due on the 5th day of March 1793, will be paid on the ſaid day by the Commiſſioners of the Loans within the ſtates reſpectively, under the uſual regulations, viz.

Every application for payment muſt be accompanied by the following vouchers:

1ſt. The certificate given by the ſtate, ſpecifying that the perſon poſſeſſing the ſame is in fact an Invalid, and aſcertaining the ſum to which, as ſuch, he is annually intitled.

2d. An affidavit agreeably to the following form:

A. B. came before me, one of the Juſtices of the county of in the ſtate of and made oath that he is the ſame A. B. to whom the original certificate in his poſſeſſion was given, of which the following is a copy (the certificate given by the ſtate to be recited) That he ſerved (regiment, corps or veſſel) at the time he was diſabled, and that he now reſides in the and county of and has reſided there for the laſt years, previous to which he reſided in

In caſe an Invalid ſhould apply for payment by an attorney, the ſaid attorney, beſides the certificate and oath before recited, muſt produce a ſpecial letter of attorney agreeable to the following form:

I, A. B. of county of ſtate of do hereby conſtitute and appoint C. D. of my lawful attorney, to receive in my behalf of my penſion for ſix months, as an Invalid of the United States, from the 4th day of September 1792, and ending the 4th day of March 1793.

Signed and Sealed
in the Preſence of

Acknowledged before me,

Applications of executors and adminiſtrators muſt be accompanied with legal evidence of their reſpective offices, and alſo of the time the Invalid died, whoſe penſion they may claim.

By Command of the Preſident
of the United States,
H. KNOX, Secretary at War.

ADVERTISEMENT.

☞ *Thoſe perſons who have received Subſcription-Money for the Gazette, and thoſe who are in arrears for the ſame, are moſt earneſtly requeſted to make payment to the Editor as ſoon as poſſible.*

PHILADELPHIA, *January* 9, 1793.

Mathew Carey

Reſpectfully informs the Citizens of the United States, that the Maps for his intended edition of

Guthrie's Geography

IMPROVED,

Are now engraving—and as ſoon as a ſufficient number of them are finiſhed, to ſecure a regular ſupply during the publication, which will probably be *early next Spring*, the work will be put to preſs.

He returns his acknowledgments to the very reſpectable number of Subſcribers, who have come forward thus early to patronize this arduous undertaking. He aſſures them and the public in general, that no pains or expenſe ſhall be ſpared in the execution of the work.

Terms of the Work:

I. IT ſhall be publiſhed in 48 weekly numbers, each containing three ſheets, or twenty-four pages, of letter preſs, in quarto, printed with new types on fine paper.

II. In the courſe of the work will be delivered about thirty large maps, of the ſame ſize as thoſe in the European editions, viz. moſt of them ſheet maps on poſt paper.

☞ *Beſides the maps in the Britiſh editions, this work will contain nine or ten American State Maps.*

III. The price of each number will be a quarter dollar, to be paid on delivery.

☞ *No advance required.*

IV. Subſcribers who diſapprove of the work, on the publication of the three firſt numbers, are to be at liberty to return them, and ſhall have their money repaid.

V. The ſubſcribers' names ſhall be preſixed as patrons of the undertaking.

*** Subſcriptions received in Philadelphia by the intended publiſher; in New-York, by all the bookſellers; in New-Haven, by Mr. Beers; in Hartford, by Mr. Patten; in Boſton, by Meſſ. Thomas & Andrews, and by Mr. Weſt; in Baltimore, by Mr. Rice; in Richmond, by Mr. J. Carey; in Charleſton, by Mr. W. P. Young, and by ſundry other perſons throughout the United States. (12awt)

BOOKS,

PRINTED AND SOLD BY

MATHEW CAREY,

No. 118, *Market-Street, Philadelphia.*

1. AMERICAN MUSEUM, from its commencement in January 1787, to June 1792, in eleven vols. Price, neatly bound and lettered, ſeventeen dollars and three fifths.

This work, which was conducted on an improved plan, contains the beſt pieces publiſhed for and againſt the proceedings of government, will be found to contain at leaſt as great a variety of political, agricultural, and miſcellaneous eſſays, as any ever publiſhed in America. Perhaps in no one work are ſo many valuable documents reſpecting the hiſtory of this country, collected together. His Excellency the Preſident of the United States, has declared of it, that "a more uſeful literary plan has never been undertaken in America, nor one more deſerving of public encouragement."

2. Smith's Letters to Married Women, on Nurſing and the management of Children.

"We recommend theſe letters to the peruſal of thoſe to whom they are particularly addreſſed."—Monthly Review, vol. 38, p. 101---Price, bound, 62 cents.

3. Duncan's Elements of Logic---75 cents.

4. Beauties of Fielding---50 cents.

5. Beauties of Blair---50 cents.

6. Ladies' Pocket Library, containing Miſs More's Eſſays, Gregory's Legacy, Lady Pennington's Advice, Marchioneſs of Lambert's Advice, Swift's Letter to a newly married Lady, Mrs. Chapone on command of Temper, More's Fables for the Ladies, Price 6ſ6.

7. Smith's Hiſtory of New-York. Price a dollar and a quarter.

8. Elements of Moral Science, by James Beattie, L. L. D. profeſſor of moral philoſophy and logic in the Mariſchal College, Aberdeen---Price three-fourths of a dollar. Of this book the Critical Reviewers (vol. 69, p. 628) ſay: "We have ſeen nothing on theſe ſubjects more plain, more perſpicuous, or more generally uſeful."—N. B. It is introduced into the Univerſity in Philadelphia.

9. Beauties of Poetry. Price four-fifths of a dollar.

10. Blair's Sermons. Price two dollars.

11. Necker's Treatiſe on the importance of Religious Opinions.---Price four-fifths of a dollar.

12. Examination of the Obſervations of Lord Sheffield on American Commerce---Price, on very fine paper, 5 8ths of a dollar.

13. The Conſtitutions of the ſeveral United States, with the Federal Conſtitution, &c. Price five-eighths of a dollar.

14. M'Fingal. Price three-eighths of a dollar.

15. American Jeſt Book. Price three-fifths of a dollar.

16. Garden of the Soul. Price half a dollar.

17 The Doway Tranſlation of the Vulgate Bible, in quarto---Price, elegantly bound and lettered, 50ſ2---plain, ſix dollars.

18. Devout Chriſtian's Vade Mecum---Price a quarter dollar.

19. Think well on't. Price a quarter dollar.

20. Chriſtian Economy. Price a fifth of a dollar.

21. Hiſtory of Charles Grandiſon, abridged---Price a ſixth of a dollar.

22. Poems by Col. Humphreys---Price a third of a dollar.

23. Select Poems, chiefly American---Price a ſixth of a dollar.

Said CAREY has for ſale, a large aſſortment of Books, European as well as American editions, which he will diſpoſe of on the moſt reaſonable terms. Country gentlemen, who favor him with commands, may depend upon being ſupplied in the moſt ſatisfactory manner. A liberal allowance to ſuch as purchaſe quantities for public libraries, or to ſell again.